

ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF

THE ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT

for the year

1968

ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1968 - 1969

Chairman Councillor R.T.Archer J.P.*+

Vice-Chairman Councillor W.E. Bull *+

Boylestone and Cubley Mrs. K.M. Appleby *+
Longford and Hollington R.T. Archer *+
Hognaston and Atlow W.E. Bull *+
Eaton & Alsop and Newton Grange W.J. Bunting *
Tissington and Lea Hall J.H. Carr
Edlaston and Wyaston and Shirley R.E. Cox +
Kirk Ireton and Callow S.W. Dean
Hartington Nether Quarter S. Flower *+
Yeavèley and Rodsley. J.W. Foot +
Carsington, Hopton and Ible F.W. Glossop *
Brailsford S.G. Grix *+
Parwich Rev. F.G. Hansford *+
Osmaston and Yeldersley A.E. Hill *+
Brassington H.G. Kiddy *+
Sudbury and Somersal Herbert H.K. Marshall *+
Clifton G.J. Peach *+
Hartington Town Quarter G.D. Prince *+
Norbury and Roston and Snelston T.G. Prince *+
Kniveton Miss A. Selby*+
Hulland and Biggin A.E.H. Sevier
Hungry Bentley and Alkmonton P.R.J. Spencer
Doveridge J. Stevenson *+
Mapleton and Offcote and Underwood J. Sutton *+
Fenny Bentley and Thorpe R.A. Waldron *+
Hulland Ward and Mercaston J.H. Wheeldon *+
Bradley H.E. Wheeldon
Marston Montgomery C.J. Woodhouse +
Bradbourne and Ballidon F.B. Wright *+

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

All members of the Council marked with *

Chairman J. Sutton

HOUSING COMMITTEE

All members of the Council marked with +

Chairman Mrs. K.M. Appleby

P U B L I C H E A L T H O F F I C E R S O F
T H E A S B O U R N E R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

Medical Officer of Health

W.J. Morrissey, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

H. Litchfield, Cert. S.I.B.

District Public Health Inspectors

D.J. Cowen, M.A.P.H.I.
L. Skelton, M.A.P.H.I.

Student Public Health Inspector

R.C. Ward.

General Clerk and Shorthand Typist

Miss J. Harvey.



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Rural District of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.
DE6 1DZ.

20th November, 1969.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1968.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the district as at June 1968, was 11,800 an increase of 180 over that for 1967.

The figures for the number of births during the year was 172, that is 93 males and 79 females. This represents a decrease of 18 on the previous year's figures when 190 births (106 males and 84 females) were registered.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 143 (86 males and 57 females), and this figure shows a decrease of 25 on that for the previous year and there were 2 still births during the year.

Deaths from cancer of all sites numbered 17 and deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchus were classed as being responsible for 6 deaths, an increase of 1 on the previous year's figures, this represents a percentage of 11.88 of all deaths.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 18.0 for England and Wales was again the lowest ever recorded in this country.

A total of 57 notifications of infectious diseases were recorded (as against 175 notifications recorded during 1967), made up as follows :-
Measles 50, Scarlet Fever 3, Whooping Cough 3 and Tuberculosis (Respiratory) 1.

I am again pleased to be able to report that we received no notifications of food poisoning in this district during 1968.

I have once again, Ladies and Gentlemen, to place on record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, to Dr. J.B.S. Morgan, the County Medical Officer, to the General Practitioners, the Clerk of the Council, the Chief Public Health Inspector and other Chief Officers for their support and assistance and to the staff of the Department for their untiring efforts during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W.J. Morrissey
Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of District (Acres)	.86,188
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1968	11,800
Estimated Number of Houses	3,838
Estimated Number of Farms	1,004
Number of Parishes	47
Number of Councillors	28
Rateable Value	£293,406
Product of Penny Rate	£1,207

The primary industry of the district is dairy farming. Milk is taken to the various wholesale dairies, heat treated and sent out to the surrounding towns. In addition there is one cheese factory.

In the north of the area, which is situated on the carboniferous limestone rock, there are several large quarries which supply lump limestone for road making and sugar beet refining, tarred limestone for roads, and limestone dust for agriculture and industry.

Large deposits of sand and gravel are worked for the supply of concrete aggregate in the Midland towns.

There are also deposits of special silica sand which are made into very high temperature furnace linings at two works in the district.

In the centre of the district, there is a tape mill, and a large proportion of female labour finds employment in adjacent districts in the silk and nylon industry.

VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	93	79	172
Legitimate	89	73	162
Illegitimate	4	6	10

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	14.6
Area Comparability Factor	1.12
Adjusted Birth Rate	16.3
England and Wales Birth Rate for 1968	16.9

Illegitimate Live Births

These formed 5.8% of the total live births.

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	1	1	2
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	11.4
England and Wales Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births for 1968	14.0

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	94	80	174
Legitimate	90	74	164
Illegitimate	4	6	10

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	86	57	143

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	12.1
Area Comparability Factor	1.08
Adjusted Death Rate	13.07
England and Wales Death Rate for 1968	11.9

<u>Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 Year)</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	3	1	4
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infantile Mortality Rates

Total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births	23.2
Infant Mortality Rate England and Wales for 1968	18.0
Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	23.2
Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	Nil

Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 4 weeks of age)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	3	1	4
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births	23.2
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per England and Wales	12.3

Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 1 week)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	3	1	4
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births	23.2
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1968	10.5

Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	4	2	6
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	34.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate for England and Wales	25.0

Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)

Number of Deaths Nil

<u>Deaths from Cancer (all forms)</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	10	7	17

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
5	1	6

CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1968.

The following table shows the causes of deaths registered during 1968 :-

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	1	6
Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	5	4	9
Diabetes mellitus	1	-	1
Anaemias	1	-	1
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	2	-	2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	1	2
Hypertensive disease	2	2	4
Ischaemic heart disease	29	18	47
Other forms of heart disease	2	2	4
Cerebrovascular disease	15	13	28
Other diseases of circulatory system	8	6	14
Pneumonia	3	-	3
Bronchitis and emphysema	3	2	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Other diseases of digestive system	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	-	1
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	3	1	4
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	-	1	1
Motor vehicle accidents	1	2	3
All other accidents	-	1	1
Total	86	57	143

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during 1968 was 57.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	
	<u>Notified</u>	<u>Removed to Hospital</u>
Scarlet Fever	3	-
Measles	50	-
Whooping Cough	3	-
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	-
Total	57	-

POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

It gives me great pleasure once again to report that no confirmed cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the district during the year, but freedom from infection can only be maintained if parents continue to bring their children for vaccination.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Arrangements for immunisation against these two complaints is available through the Derbyshire County Council and the same arrangements remained in force throughout the year. Injections are given at the County Council Clinic, or by the General Practitioners and booster doses are given after the recommended interval has elapsed.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

These two Acts give authority to secure necessary care and attention for persons who:-

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic diseases, or being aged and infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

It was not found necessary to take any formal action under these Acts during the year.

WELFARE OF AGED AND HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Miss M. G. Everill, Compton Offices, Ashbourne - Tuesday 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Divisional Headquarters - 2 Wilson Street, Derby. Telephone Derby 43278.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The responsibility for the provision for Ambulance Service under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, rests with the Derbyshire County Council, as the Local Authority.

The Ambulance Station at Ashbourne is situated in Park Avenue near the Fire Station and is manned from 8.00 a.m. to midnight. Whilst the period midnight to 8.00 a.m. is covered by personnel on stand-by duty, additional cover is afforded by the main station at Mickleover which is manned throughout the 24 hours. The establishment of the Ashbourne Ambulance Station is 1 Superintendent, 1 Senior Driver, and 8 Driver/Attendants.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Cases of infectious disease occurring in the district may be removed to the Derwent Hospital, Derby.

Cases of Tuberculosis requiring admission into hospital are referred to the Chest Physician, Chest Centre, Green Lane, Derby. (Telephone Derby 47866), and may be admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Draycott Hospital or to Walton Hospital, Chesterfield.

All admission and discharges of cases of infectious disease, including Tuberculosis, are notified to the District Medical Officer of Health.

WELFARE SERVICES

Ante-Natal Clinic

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. Thursday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
Telephone Ashbourne 2121.

Infant Welfare Centre

Ashbourne, Empire Social Centre, Station Street. Wednesday 1.30 p.m.
to 4.15 p.m.

Welfare Foods Distribution Centres

Ashbourne, 4 Town Hall Yard. Tuesday and Thursday 10.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.
and 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Saturday 9.00 a.m. to 12 noon.

Ashbourne, Empire Social Centre, Station Street. Wednesday 1.30 p.m. to
4.15 p.m.

Dental Clinic

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. 2nd and 4th Thursday. Telephone
Ashbourne 2121.

Eye Clinic

Derby, Cathedral Road. 2nd and 5th Monday a.m. 1st, 3rd and 4th Monday
p.m. Telephone Derby 45934.

Minor Ailment Clinic

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. 2nd and 4th Wednesday a.m. Doctor
present. Telephone Ashbourne 2121.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Derby, Cathedral Road. Thursday. Telephone Derby 45934.

Speech Therapy Clinic

Ashbourne, 4 Town Hall Yard. (Temporarily unstaffed).

Chiropody Clinic

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. 1st and 3rd Monday a.m. Telephone
Ashbourne 2121.

Chest Clinic

Derby, 95 Green Lane, Wednesday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 6.00 p.m. to
8.00 p.m. Friday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Saturday (Contacts only) 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. By appointment to all
sessions. Telephone Derby 40366.

EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY (COMMONLY CALLED SMEAR TESTS FOR CANCER OF THE NECK OF THE WOMB)

Derbyshire County Council accepts the value of exfoliative
cytology in the early diagnosis of cancer of the cervix of the uterus,
and since the 29th June, 1964, the County Health Committee has agreed
to some of their medical staff collecting smears for cytological
examination at certain County Council Clinics, and these facilities
are now available at:-

Belper Clinic, Field Lane, Belper
Derby Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby
Matlock Clinic, Lime Grove Walk, Matlock
Ripley Clinic, Derby Road, Ripley
St. Oswald's Hospital, Ashbourne
Wirksworth Clinic, Church Street

Anyone requiring this examination should contact the Health Visitor
at any of these Clinics.

Tabulated below is the age incidence of infectious disease notified during 1968.

Disease	Age Unknown	Under 1 Year	1-2	3-4	4-5	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and Over	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Measles	2	-	1	3	7	6	27	2	2	50
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	2	-	1	4	8	7	30	2	2	57

The following table shows the notifications of infectious diseases received month by month throughout the year.

Disease	Jan.	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	0	0	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
Measles	-	-	-	-	2	10	30	6	2	-	-	-	50
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	2	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	-	-	2	2	2	10	31	6	2	-	2	-	57

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1968 1 case of respiratory tuberculosis was notified, and there was 1 death from tuberculosis.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

The two schemes in operation, that is the scheme administered by the Chest Physicians on the one hand and the County Council Scheme on the other, continued to operate throughout the year. The Scheme administered by the Chest Physicians is limited to children who have been in contact with cases of respiratory tuberculosis and the County Council Scheme is for school children of the age of 13 years and upwards.

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

No cases of diphtheria has been notified in the district since 1946, and none occurred during the year under review.

I am indebted to Dr.J.B.S. Morgan, County Medical Officer, who has kindly supplied the following details regarding Diphtheria Immunisations carried out during the year in this district.

Record cards received during the year in respect of children immunised during the year.

Primary Immunisations	-	138
Booster Injections	-	136

This gives a decrease of 16 primary immunisations on last year's figures, and booster injections remained the same as last years.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

All Bacteriological Examinations in connection with milk, water, food supplies and infectious disease are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory (Medical Research Council), 121a Osmaston Road, Derby. (Telephone Derby 47141 Ext. 332).

Specimens taken by Medical Practitioners are forwarded direct to the Laboratory and the results are not communicated to this department except when a positive result leads to notifications under the Infectious Diseases Regulations.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Ashbourne Rural District Council

Public Health Department,
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.
DE6 1DZ.

20th November 1969.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the work undertaken by the Public Health Department during the year 1968.

It is with deep regret that I have to report the death of Mr. D. J. Cowen, who served the Council for many years.

Due to the national and local financial situation it was decided not to appoint another Inspector in place of Mr. Cowen, and to continue with the present arrangement for meat inspection.

Messrs. Kay, McMurtry and Harding, Veterinary Surgeons have carried out meat inspection duties throughout the year. I would like to express my thanks to them for their help and co-operation.

Mr. Skelton and student inspector Mr. Ward have undertaken the duties of the Health Department extremely well. Nevertheless, I must report that the number of routine visits, regarding Food Hygiene, Poultry dressing plants and Office, Shops and Railway Premises has been reduced.

The Civic Amenities Act, 1967, now provides that local authorities may establish places where residents may deposit refuse. As there is no great demand in the district for the establishment of any particular place for this purpose, the Council decided to undertake to remove as much refuse as possible from houses and to keep Clifton tip open, during reasonable hours.

Having regard to the removal of abandoned vehicles, it will be necessary to provide suitable means of transport for removing wrecked vehicles. Vehicles in good condition could be impounded at the Depot at the rear of the Council Offices.

I thank members of the Public Health Committee for their support and Officers and members of the staff for their ready help and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant

H. LITCHFIELD

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Public Cleansing

Public Cleansing is carried out throughout the whole of the District with the exception of outlying farms and cottages. The present policy is to collect from all premises within 100 yards of the road on the usual lorry routes. If farmers living outside the area of collection bring their refuse bin to a point on the route, then it is emptied. Collection is made from approximately 3,400 houses.

Refuse from Sudbury prison and the Warders house is collected from a central compound. It has to be shovelled into the lorry. The amount of refuse collected at this point is equivalent to that of 200 houses.

Arrangements are also made with neighbouring authorities for them to collect from premises on their routes in turn for a similar service to those properties on the route of your wagons.

The village of Brassington has a weekly collection, a 9/10 day collection is maintained in the larger villages and fortnightly in the small hamlets and scattered properties.

During summer months litter is collected from Dovedale and from various caravan sites.

Holidays, sickness and breakdowns cause a considerable dislocation to the service as no spare men or vehicles are available. To a large extent overtime working has to be carried out to meet the breakdown of the usual routine.

All the refuse is brought to a central tip at Clifton, owned by you and which is also used by the Ashbourne Urban District Council and the Uttoxeter Rural District Council. In addition, Derbyshire County Council use it for disposal of road sweepings and surplus road material. This provides ideal covering material and hardcore to make and maintain the road on the tip.

Sludge from all of the sewage works is discharged into large lagoons and also lime from a water softening plant. When dry, the sludge and lime are spread on the tipped area to provide humus to assist vegetation to grow. Within six months of completing, tipping on an area, it is covered with vegetation.

Builders waste and other refuse are received on the tip also old motor cars which are now scrap.

It can be observed from the figures below that considerable use has been made from free tipping of household refuse which is now permitted under the Civic Amenities Act, 1967.

The following table gives details of the use made of the tip:-

Ashbourne R.D.C.	1,500	loads	refuse
Ashbourne U.D.C.	1,083	"	"
Uttoxeter R.D.C.	299	"	"
Private	940	"	"
Derbyshire C.C.	333	"	"
Ashbourne R.D.C. Cesspool Emptier	744	Loads	
Uttoxeter R.D.C.	358	"	

The nett cost of operating the tip for the financial year 1968/69 was £794.

The Civic Amenities Act, 1967

The Act received Royal Assent on the 27th July, 1967.

It provided for:-

- (a) Local authorities to establish places where residents may deposit refuse, other than business refuse, free of charge.
- (b) Makes it a statutory offence to abandon a motor vehicle, or any other thing brought there for the purpose, on any land in the open air (or on other land forming part of a highway) without lawful authority.
- (c) Power and duties of Local Authority in relation to the removal of abandoned motor vehicles and other refuse.

The Council decided that the existing tipping facilities in the district were sufficient to meet the needs of residents who may require to deposit refuse. The tip at Clifton is kept open during reasonable hours for this purpose.

With respect to the removal of abandoned vehicles, it will be necessary to purchase some suitable means of transport and tackle for moving the vehicles, particularly wrecked vehicles.

Having regard to refuse abandoned by the highways, the cleansing staff have worked by various Saturday mornings, for this purpose.

Generally, this refuse has been old bed mattresses, parts of washing machines and household furniture.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The most urgent parts of the district requiring sewerage and sewage disposal are Brailsford Bridge and Ednaston, Carsington and Hopton, Osmaston and Yeldersley, and Yeaveley.

This development at Brailsford Bridge and Ednaston would allow for limited private building development and the improvement of some old cottages.

The Carsington and Hopton scheme would allow for some slum clearance and redevelopment to take place.

Every effort is made to maintain the standard laid down by the Trent River Authority for the effluents from the various sewage works. In the main, this has been accomplished with certain exceptions. At Brailsford the drainage from three farms carrying over 120 herd of stock is taken into the sewers, and during the winter months, the effluent falls below standard.

Difficulty in maintaining suitable effluents is being experienced at Hartington and Hognaston Sewage Works. This is due to the unauthorised discharge of oil and diesel into the sewers.

The following is a short resume of the position with regard to the various new sewage works:-

Thorpe

These works are now working to capacity and before additional loads can be taken, extensions will have to be carried out. The works are constructed at various levels on a steep bank side. Negotiations are being carried out towards the extension of these works.

Carsington and Hopton

Negotiations with various interested parties are still proceeding and have to be settled before the scheme can be submitted for Ministry approval.

Osmaston and Yeldersley

Legal negotiations regarding this scheme are almost complete and your Consultant Engineers are preparing final details.

Yeaveley

The ultimate size of the village development was determined by the Planning Officers and an outline approval to extend the sewage works was received. A scheme is to be prepared and will be submitted for approval.

Biggin by Harington

Work on the new sewage and sewerage disposal scheme commenced in October, this year.

Public Conveniences

The public conveniences in the parish of Hartington are open for use throughout the year.

No further progress has been made at Thorpe where similar provisions are contemplated.

Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937 and Public Health Act, 1961

Following negotiations with the various farmers who had originally preserved their right to discharge the farm liquor into the Council's sewer the three farmers at Brailsford continue to discharge the drainage into the Council's sewers.

The drainage from the Brailsford farms is having a serious effect on the sewage works and a consistently bad effluent is being discharged during the winter months.

As previously stated these works are to be extended.

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936

Sixty-one (61) premises within the district are licensed for the storage of Petroleum spirit.

There are three racing tracks in the district on which various forms of motorcycle racing takes place. It is usual for competitors to provide their own special spirit in containers of up to 10 gallons from which the motor cycle tanks are filled. At the present time there appears to be no regulations covering safety from fire, etc., where these operations are carried out.

Having regard to diesel and other fuel oils, I must express concern that there are no regulations to control the fixing of fuel oil storage tanks, or the methods of cleaning such tanks in dwellings. Difficulty is experienced when leakages of oil enter drains and sewers.

Another difficulty, experienced is by "do it yourself motorists" and lorry drivers disposing of waste oil into the drains and sewers.

Damage by oil at the sewage works is considerable and although Section 27 of the Public Health Act 1936 makes it a punishable offence it is difficult to trace the oil to the point of discharge.

Flooding

I am pleased to report that there were no serious cases of flooding in the district. Improvements to the river banks at Clifton seem to have temporarily eliminated this problem.

Moveable Dwellings

Seven caravan sites containing 118 caravans are licensed for holiday purposes. Three sites containing three caravans are licensed for residential purposes. Eleven caravans are licensed individually.

In addition to the above four sites are occupied and supervised by exempted organisations.

At various times, itinerant caravan dwellers have parked on Ashbourne Green and other areas of open land; nuisances have occurred from the fouling of hedgerows and ditches. Litter and unwanted scrap has had to be removed from the sites.

Tented camping sites are developing near caravan sites and are causing concern regarding overloading of sanitary accommodation and other facilities. The present by-laws are insufficient to enforce satisfactory control and it is hoped suitable legislation will be forthcoming.

Council Houses

The following table summarises the position with regard to the erection of Council houses.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of houses erected</u>	<u>In course of erection</u>	<u>Type</u>
1958	Brailsford	12		
1959	Cubley	1		
1959	Brailsford	12		
1960	Mappleton	4		
1960	Kniveton	2		
1961	Shirley	4		Trad brick
1962	Fenny Bentley	8		Imitation Stone
1963	Marston Montgomery	6		Trad brick
1964	" "	6		" "
1965	Longford	2		" "
1965	Brailsford	12		Flats
1966	Brassington	4		
1967	"	8		Imitation Stone
1967	Kirk Ireton	7		"
1968	Fenny Bentley	4 Bungalows		"

The total completed to the end of the year was 396

Private Development

The amount of private development is set out in the following tables. It falls principally into the following categories. (A) new houses, (B) improvement to house by providing bathroom, etc. (C) garages to private houses.

Year	Total Applications	Planning D.C.C.	Planning Peak Park	Building Regulations only
1958	188	104	19	65
1959	255	161	15	79
1960	251	134	27	90
1961	246	151	24	71
1962	250	156	30	64
1963	305	181	43	81
1964	313	200	49	64
1965	312	196	46	70
1966	306	202	35	79
1967	376	215	36	125
1968	333	197	32	104

It can be seen that the number of applications received remains high.

Housing Acts 1957 - 1964

Housing Inspection Statistics

1.	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	68
	(b) Total number of Council houses inspected (not included in 1(a))	6
	(c) Number of inspections made for the purpose	283
2.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so as to be unfit for human habitation	10
3.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to in the previous sub-heading) found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	42
4.	Houses made fit after informal action under the above Acts	14

Slum Clearance	Houses Demolished	Families Displaced	No. of Persons
As a result of informal procedure under Section 17(1) of Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
<u>Unfit Houses Closed</u> Under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) of the Housing Act, 1957	2	-	-
Houses improved and undertaking or Demolition Order cancelled	15	-	-
Under Section 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	1	-	-

Improvement Grants

Applications have been received for thirty-two (32) Standard Grants and four (4) Discretionary Grants.

The number of Discretionary Grants applied for remains low, I feel this is due to the small monetary difference between the maximums of the two grants and that authorities have to require a higher standard of housing with Discretionary Grants.

Year	Standard Grants		Discretionary Grants	
	No.	Total Amount £	No.	Total Amount £
1958	-	-	22	4,093
1959	15	985	26	6,013
1960	13	829	42	6,973
1961	5	436	48	8,645
1962	15	474	33	5,534
1963	24	3,030	11	2,076
1964	13	1,325	19	3,596
1965	17	2,720	7	1,781
1966	14	2,023	5	928
1967	25	4,984	2	398
1968	20	4,105	4	586
Totals	161	20,911	218	40,623

Slaughterhouse and Knackers Yards

There are five slaughterhouses in the district and two knackers yards. At one of the knackers yards in the district, by arrangement, only dead carcases are received and cut up for use at the Hunt Kennels of which this forms part.

The second knackers yard forms part of a trout farm, and by arrangement some condemned meat from the slaughterhouses and parts of carcases are received and cut up for use.

The following table sets out the details of slaughterhouse inspections and the principle diseases found.

Meat Inspection Statistics 1968

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>including</u> <u>cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number Killed	3,568	128	1,233	187
Number Inspected	3,568	128	1,233	187
<u>All disease except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and</u> <u>Cystercerci</u>				
Whole Carcasses Condemned	12	4	3	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned other than Tuberculosis or Cystercerci	1,676	6	20	2
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cystercerci	45.91%	4.69%	1.62%	1.07%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>				
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part was condemned	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-

A considerable quantity of the meat produced is retailed outside the district. The main causes for condemnation are oedema, unsound livers, bruising and broken bones. The number of licensed slaughtermen in this district is now 8. 590 visits were made to the slaughterhouses to enable the above inspections to be made.

The charges made for meat inspection are 2s. 6d. per bovine animal, 9d. per calf or pig and 6d. per sheep and £489. 2s. 4d. was recovered for animals inspected during the year.

Messrs. Kay, McMurtry and Harding, Veterinary Surgeons carried out meat inspection duties throughout the year. My staff continue to be responsible for slaughterhouse hygiene, and other inspections which are carried out at various times.

Poultry Inspection

The two establishments generally produce "plucked" poultry, a few birds are dressed for special orders. The "spotter" system of removing unsound birds is used at both premises and appears to be satisfactory.

The total number of birds voluntarily condemned is not available.

No. of premises	No. of visits	Total no. of birds	Types of birds	% of birds rejected	Weight poultry condemned
2	12	N/A	hens, broilers and capons	N/A	N/A

Food and Drugs Act 1955

(a) Sampling of Milk and Other Foods

The food and Drugs Authority is the Derbyshire County Council and the County Analyst Mr. J. Markland, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., has kindly supplied the following report on samples taken in the rural district.

"In this area 51 samples, including 15 Milks were taken.

The Milk samples were satisfactory.

A sample of Butter showed a slight excess of moisture. A formal sample was taken. The formal sample was satisfactory.

Canned Apples were submitted for examination following a complaint from a school. The inside surface of the cans was etched and the staining of the contents was due to reaction between the tannin present in apples and iron which had been exposed by the removal of the tin surface. The contents of the cans would not have been harmful but they were not of acceptable commercial quality by reason of their appearance."

(b) Bakehouses

There are three bakehouses in the district.

(c) Sale, manufacture or storage of ice-cream

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream. The total number of registered ice-cream retailers is now 44.

One retailer sells loose ice-cream this was sampled and recorded as Grade 1, by the Derby Public Health Laboratory Service.

(d) Food not of the nature, or substance or quality demanded

The total number of complaints received regarding food was two. These complaints were made by cooks employed in school kitchens. The food involved was cans of pears and a small quantity of meat. The complaints were dealt with by your inspectors and the County Council Officers.

Considering the amount and variety of food consumed within the district, I feel that these small number of complaints compliments the Food Producers and distributors in this country, having regard to their production, general hygiene and handling of food.

(e) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Brucellosis

Four cases of Brucellosis in humans were investigated, each case was followed up by sampling and the cattle causing the complaint have been identified. The milk from these herds was effectively dealt with to make it safe for human consumption.

Veterinary Surgeons, Farmers and Herdsmen are at risk of infection when handling cattle during calving. The public generally risk infection by the consumption of milk which has not been heat treated.

Details of sampling from the herds of producer retailers are given below.

Type	No	Ring Test		Cultural		Guinea-Pig	
		+	-	+	-	+	-
Bottle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herd	29	9	20	3	6	3	6
Group	7	3	4	-	3	-	-
Individual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	36	12	24	3	9	3	6

No. of infected cows (a) sent for slaughter 2
 (b) isolated on farms 20

As a result of notices served by the Medical Officer, one farm ceased retailing milk. Difficulty was again experienced in obtaining alternative supplies of Pasteurised milk to some of the villages and remote cottages. Milk dealers for economic reasons were unwilling to undertake delivery and similarly the farmers concerned were unwilling to obtain heat treated milk.

Food Hygiene (General Regulations) 1960

Routine inspections of food premises have continued but generally premises are in a satisfactory condition. Where contraventions of the regulations have been found, informal action has been taken.

There are 128 premises in the district to which the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 apply. These are shown in the following table.

Type of Premises	No.	Fitted with wash-hand basins	Premises requiring sinks	Premises Fitted with sinks
Hotel	7	7	7	7
Public Houses	38	13	38	38
Canteens	25	25	25	25
Food preparation premises	8	7	8	8
Cafes	1	-	1	1
Shops	45	18	42	44
Clubs	4	2	4	4

Having regard to the shops in the table on page 20 several are small village house and shop type premises where no staff are employed and where the domestic facilities are readily available.

Similarly many of the Public Houses are small premises where domestic facilities are available. Any change in the nature of the business such as providing snacks or meals is noted and facilities for the exclusive use of the food business are required.

Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 - Inspections

The following information is required by the Ministry of Labour

<u>Premises</u>	No. on Register	<u>Number of</u>		<u>Ocupiers prosecuted</u>
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written notices</u>	
(1) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	52	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by The Local Authority	13	4	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out workers premises)	13	12	5	-
Total	78	21	5	-

2. Cases in which defects were found - 6

Part VIII - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of outworkers</u>
Wearing apparel making, etc	27

There were no instances of work in unwholesome premises

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The total number of registered premises at the end of the year was thirty-nine, and twenty-seven visits were made to the premises

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>No. Registered</u>	<u>Person Employed</u>
Offices	8	48
Retail Shops	13	40
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1	9
Catering Establishments open to the public	15	88
Fuel Storage Depots	2	15
	39	200

The total number of males employed is 85 and 115 females. Total 200 persons Contraventions found were dealt with by informal action.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

The three Boarding Kennels in the district have been inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

The following table gives details of the number of inspections and treatments carried out during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1968.

<u>Properties other than sewers</u>	<u>Type of property</u>	
	<u>Non-agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of properties in district	4,241	1,006
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	48	5
(b) Number infested by (i) rats (ii) mice	18 4	3 1
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	4	1
(b) Number infested by (i) rats (ii) mice	2 1	- -
4. Sewers infested by rats during the year were treated.		

The Council workmen treated dwellings free of charge. Infestation of rats on farms were treated by the farmers or by a contractor.

Sewer infestations were treated with the assistance of the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking them for their assistance.

Water Supplies

Water supplies in the District are controlled by the South Derbyshire Water Board, except for the private water supplies belonging to the respective estates, these being the village of Tissington and parts of the villages of Brailsford, Hopton, Norbury and Sudbury. Several outlying cottages have shallow wells.

Fifty-eight water samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination, of these forty-one were from either shallow wells or land springs. Twenty-two samples proved to be unsatisfactory and the various property owners were consulted with a view to obtaining a satisfactory supply.

In most instances the dwellings were too far away from mains supply to be connected at reasonable expense.

Attempts were made to chlorinate the water and to clean and repair the well tops and chambers. In all cases people were advised to boil the water before using it for drinking purposes.

Five samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, Derbyshire County Council, Matlock, for analytical purposes.

The following observations as to water supplied by the South Derbyshire Water Board have been received from Mr. I.G. Edwards, Engineer and General Manager.

- (a) The water supply to the area has been adequate in quantity and generally satisfactory in quality.
- (b) Regular examination is made of both raw and treated water. A total of 147 bacteriological, 6 chemical and 129 partial chemical samples were taken from consumers' premises during the year. Of the 147 bacteriological samples 3 indicated the presence of coliforms. Further check samples indicated coliform-free waters.

The supply to the area is derived from five local boreholes, together with a treated water from Homesford. The latter water is supplied in the parishes north of Brassington and the local waters to the south. The local sources are as follows :-

		<u>Fluorides</u>
Sturston No.1 Borehole		0.09 p.p.m.
" 2 "		0.11 p.p.m.
Ladyhole Borehole		0.04 p.p.m.
Yeldersley Borehole		0.36 p.p.m.
Cubley Borehole		0.98 p.p.m.

None of the water as supplied to the consumers in this area is liable to plumb-solvent action. All water is chlorinated before being passed into supply.

The number of dwelling houses, houses and shops, and the estimated population is shown on the attached list. I have no record as to the number of supplies by means of standpipes.

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD

ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings Supplied</u>
Alkmonton	24
Atlow	21
Ballidon	24
Biggin	25
Boylestone	31
Bradbourne	41
Bradley	73
Brailsford	164
Brassington	201
Calow	2
Carsington	35
Clifton	154
Cubley	66
Doveridge	301
Eaton and Alsop	2
Edlaston & Wyaston	52
Fenny Bentley	57
Hartington N.Q.	123
Hartington T.Q.	120
Hognaston	79
Hollington	52
Hopton	17
Hulland	67
Hulland Ward	172
Hungry Bentley	6
Ible	11
Kirk Ireton	103
Kniveton	66
Lea Hall	-
Longford	74
Mappleton	45
Marston Montgomery	93
Mercaston	5
Newton Grange	1
Norbury & Roston	80
Offcote & Underwood	52
Osmaston	66
Parwich	152
Rodsley	22
Shirley	65
Snelston	46
Somersal Herbert	6
Sudbury	41
Thorpe	49
Tissington	6
Yeaveley	54
Yeldersley	62
TOTAL	<u>3008</u>

Estimated Population Supplied 9655

